



THE UNIVERSITY *of* EDINBURGH

Edinburgh Research Explorer

Severe mental illness and mortality and coronary revascularisation following a myocardial infarction

Citation for published version:

Fleetwood, K, Wild, SH, Smith, DJ, Mercer, SW, Licence, K, Sudlow, CLM & Jackson, CA 2021, 'Severe mental illness and mortality and coronary revascularisation following a myocardial infarction: a retrospective cohort study', *BMC Medicine*, vol. 19, no. 1, 67. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-021-01937-2>

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):

[10.1186/s12916-021-01937-2](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-021-01937-2)

Link:

[Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer](#)

Document Version:

Peer reviewed version

Published In:

BMC Medicine

General rights

Copyright for the publications made accessible via the Edinburgh Research Explorer is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy

The University of Edinburgh has made every reasonable effort to ensure that Edinburgh Research Explorer content complies with UK legislation. If you believe that the public display of this file breaches copyright please contact openaccess@ed.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



1 **Severe mental illness and mortality and coronary revascularisation following a myocardial infarction: a**
2 **retrospective cohort study**

3 Kelly Fleetwood¹, Sarah H Wild¹, Daniel J Smith², Stewart W Mercer¹, Kirsty Licence³, Cathie LM Sudlow¹,
4 Caroline A Jackson^{1*}

5

6 ¹Usher Institute, University of Edinburgh

7 ²Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow

8 ³Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, NHS Scotland

9

10 *corresponding author:

11 Caroline Jackson

12 Usher Institute

13 University of Edinburgh

14 Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG

15 Email: caroline.jackson@ed.ac.uk

16 Tel: +44 (0)131 6503223

17

1 **ABSTRACT**

2 **Background** Severe mental illness (SMI), comprising schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression,
3 is associated with higher myocardial infarction (MI) mortality but lower coronary revascularisation rates.
4 Previous studies have largely focused on schizophrenia, with limited information on bipolar disorder and
5 major depression, long-term mortality or the effects of either sociodemographic factors or year of MI. We
6 investigated the associations between SMI and MI prognosis and how these differed by age at MI, sex and
7 year of MI.

8 **Methods** We conducted a national retrospective cohort study, including adults with a hospitalised MI in
9 Scotland between 1991 and 2014. We ascertained previous history of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and
10 major depression from psychiatric and general hospital admission records. We used logistic regression to
11 obtain odds ratios adjusted for sociodemographic factors for 30-day, one-year and five-year mortality,
12 comparing people with each SMI to a comparison group without a prior hospital record for any mental
13 health condition. We used Cox regression to analyse coronary revascularisation within 30 days, risk of
14 further MI and further vascular events (MI or stroke). We investigated associations for interaction with age
15 at MI, sex and year of MI.

16 **Results** Among 235 310 people with MI, 923 (0.4%) had schizophrenia, 642 (0.3%) had bipolar disorder and
17 6239 (2.7%) had major depression. SMI was associated with higher 30-day, one-year and five-year mortality
18 and risk of further MI and stroke. Thirty-day mortality was higher for schizophrenia (OR 1.95, 95% CI 1.64–
19 2.30), bipolar disorder (OR 1.53, 95% CI 1.26–1.86) and major depression (OR 1.31, 95% CI 1.23–1.40). Odds
20 ratios for one-year and five-year mortality were larger for all three conditions. Revascularisation rates were
21 lower in schizophrenia (HR 0.57, 95% CI 0.48–0.67), bipolar disorder (HR 0.69, 95% CI 0.56–0.85) and major
22 depression (HR 0.78, 95% CI 0.73–0.83). Mortality and revascularisation disparities persisted from 1991 to
23 2014, with absolute mortality disparities more apparent for MIs that occurred around 70 years of age, the
24 overall mean age of MI. Women with major depression had a greater reduction in revascularisation than
25 men with major depression.

26 **Conclusions** There are sustained SMI disparities in MI intervention and prognosis. There is an urgent need
27 to understand and tackle the reasons for these disparities.

1 Keywords: Myocardial infarction; schizophrenia; bipolar disorder; depression; prognosis; coronary
2 revascularisation; mortality

3 **BACKGROUND**

4 Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is a major contributor to the marked premature mortality in people with
5 severe mental illness (SMI), including schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression [1-5]. There has
6 been considerable research on the impact of SMI on CVD occurrence, but far less on the effect on CVD
7 outcomes. Over the past twenty years, accumulating evidence suggests that people with SMI have poorer
8 outcomes following a myocardial infarction (MI) [6-8] and are less likely to receive coronary
9 revascularisation than those without mental illness [7, 9-12]. However, most studies have examined the
10 effect of schizophrenia on MI outcomes [8, 11], with far less investigation of the effect of prior bipolar
11 disorder [6, 7, 9, 13] or major depression [7, 10]. Effects of SMI on longer term mortality (beyond one-year
12 post-MI) have rarely been studied [14], no study (to our knowledge) has specifically assessed further MI,
13 and there are limited data on whether associations differ by age at MI and sex. The relative risk of mortality
14 in younger people with schizophrenia may be lower than in older people [6], whilst women with SMI may
15 be treated more conservatively than men with the same illness [7].

16 It is unclear whether disparities in mortality and revascularisation are changing over time. The MI mortality
17 gap for schizophrenia compared to the general population may have widened between 1995 and 2015 in
18 Denmark [14], whilst mental health disparities in revascularisation rates do not appear to be narrowing in
19 the USA [9, 10]. To our knowledge, no study has reported trends in coronary revascularisation following MI
20 by year of MI and SMI status in a universal healthcare setting.

21 We therefore conducted a retrospective cohort study to investigate the effect of a previous diagnosis of
22 schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression on risks of mortality, further MI and other vascular
23 events, and rates of revascularisation following hospital admission for MI, by year of MI, age at MI and sex.

24 We analysed SMI conditions separately to achieve greater epidemiological insight across these disorders.

25 Whilst they share some commonalities in the pattern of association with physical disease, it may be
26 inappropriate to assume they are homogeneous with respect to patterns of physical disease outcomes and
27 receipt of clinical care.

1 **METHODS**

2 This study is reported in accordance with the Standard Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology
3 (STROBE) [15] and Reporting of Studies Conducted using Observational Routinely Collected Health Data
4 (RECORD) [16] statements.

5 **Study population**

6 We identified all adults aged 18 and over with a diagnosis of MI recorded in the Scottish Morbidity Record
7 General/Acute Inpatient and Day Case dataset (SMR01, see [https://www.ndc.scot.nhs.uk/Data-](https://www.ndc.scot.nhs.uk/Data-Dictionary/SMR-Datasets/SMR01-General-Acute-Inpatient-and-Day-Case/)
8 [Dictionary/SMR-Datasets/SMR01-General-Acute-Inpatient-and-Day-Case/](https://www.ndc.scot.nhs.uk/Data-Dictionary/SMR-Datasets/SMR01-General-Acute-Inpatient-and-Day-Case/)) between 1 January 1991 and 31
9 December 2014. SMR01 includes details of all acute hospital admissions in Scotland from 1980 onwards
10 and information on clinical procedures/interventions coded using the fourth revision of the OPCS
11 Classification of Interventions and Procedures (OPCS-4). We identified incident MIs using the ninth and
12 tenth revisions of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD9 410 and ICD10 I21 and I22), where codes
13 were included in a primary or secondary diagnosis field. We defined incident events as MIs that occurred
14 between 1 January 1991 and 31 December 2014, where no previous admissions to hospital for MI had been
15 recorded during the preceding 10 years.

16 **Definition and ascertainment of SMI**

17 We determined history of a mental health condition from the Scottish Mental Health Inpatient and Day
18 Case (SMR04) dataset (which records psychiatric hospital admissions from 1981 onward) and the SMR01
19 dataset. We identified mental health conditions from primary or secondary diagnosis fields of admissions
20 that occurred after the individual's 18th birthday and before their incident MI (Additional file 1: Table S1)
21 [17, 18]. We categorised people into three mutually exclusive SMI groups. Where individuals had a record
22 of more than one diagnosis, we used a severity hierarchy, with schizophrenia considered the most severe,
23 followed by bipolar disorder and major depression. We compared MI outcomes in people with a history of
24 each of these three disorders to those with no prior hospital record for any mental health condition.

25 **Outcomes**

26 Primary outcomes were 30-day and one-year mortality and coronary revascularisation. Secondary
27 outcomes included five-year mortality, mortality over the entire follow-up period, time to further MI and

1 time to further vascular event (fatal or non-fatal MI or stroke). We identified deaths up to 31 December
2 2018 from Scottish death records which include date and cause of death, as recorded on the death
3 certificate. The analysis of five-year mortality includes a smaller cohort of MI admissions up to 2013 so that
4 all individuals potentially have at least five years of follow-up. For mortality over the entire follow-up
5 period, time to death was calculated from the date of the incident MI to the date of death, with follow-up
6 to the end of 2018. We identified the following coronary revascularisation procedures from OPCS-4 codes
7 recorded in SMR01 (Additional file 1: Table S2) [19]: percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty
8 (PTCA); percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI); and coronary artery bypass graft (CABG). We
9 investigated coronary revascularisation within 30 days in line with the time frame used in previous studies
10 of revascularisation following MI. Time to revascularisation was calculated from the date of the incident MI
11 to the date of the first subsequent revascularisation procedure, regardless of whether the individual
12 experienced another MI. We identified further events (occurring more than 30 days after the index MI)
13 from SMR01 and death records based on conditions recorded in primary or secondary fields. We identified
14 further MI using the same ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes as for the index MI and stroke using ICD-9 codes 430,
15 431, 434 and 436 and ICD-10 codes I60, I61, I63 and I64. Time to further MI and time to further vascular
16 event were each calculated from the date of the incident MI to the date of the next MI or vascular event, as
17 appropriate, regardless of whether revascularisation was received.

18 **Sociodemographic and clinical covariates**

19 Area-based deprivation, urbanicity and NHS health board (with Scotland divided into 14 regional areas for
20 the purposes of healthcare delivery) were defined based on each person's place of residence at the time of
21 MI. Area-based deprivation was measured by the Carstairs Index in line with recommendations for the
22 analysis of deprivation in Scotland where the time frame starts prior to 1996 [20]. The Carstairs Index is
23 based on four census variables (car ownership, male unemployment, household overcrowding and low
24 occupational social class), calculated at the postcode sector level and divided into quintiles based on the
25 entire Scottish population (Additional file 1: Text S1) [20-22]. Urbanicity was classified according to the
26 Scottish Government six-fold urban rural indicator [23]. We ascertained history of alcohol use disorder
27 based on all hospital records before the date of first MI and defined it using ICD codes for mental and

behavioural disorders due to alcohol use and physical health conditions caused by alcohol use disorder (as listed in Additional file 1: Table S3). For each MI, we used ICD codes to identify diagnoses of diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and heart failure from the hospital discharge record for the index MI (Additional file 1: Table S4).

Statistical analyses

We used direct standardisation to calculate sex-specific age-standardised rates for the three primary outcomes, by age at MI and year of MI group. We used only four age groups (<60, 60-69, 70-79 and ≥80 years) and four year groups of equal duration to ensure that there were sufficient numbers within each group for the standardisation. We derived sex-specific age distributions for the standard population from the distributions observed in the period 2003-2008.

We used logistic regression to model 30-day, one-year and five-year mortality, and Cox proportional hazards regression for coronary revascularisation, mortality during the entire follow-up period and for time to further events. For coronary revascularisation and time to further events, we accounted for death as a competing risk, censoring at the date of death. To evaluate coronary revascularisation within 30 days, we also censored individuals alive at 30 days at this time point. We included age at MI and year of MI as continuous variables modelled as fractional polynomials in order to allow for non-linear relationships between these variables and the outcomes [24], and the remaining covariates as categorical variables. For each outcome, model 1 included SMI, age at MI, sex and year of MI, while model 2 additionally included history of alcohol use disorder, deprivation, urbanicity, and health board. To investigate whether associations between SMI and each of the outcomes varied by age at MI, sex and year of MI model 3 also included two-way interaction terms between mental health condition and each of these variables. Based on model 3, we used analysis of deviance to evaluate the statistical significance of the interactions and plotted odds ratios (or hazard ratios) by year of MI and sex for people with MI at different ages. We also developed a Shiny app to display additional interactive plots of trends by year of MI and age at MI (<https://uiphsi-mdcvddm.shinyapps.io/mi-outcomes-mmd/>). Among those who survived more than 30 days we fitted a fourth model for analyses of mortality and further events, adjusting for receipt of revascularisation within 30 days.

1 In sensitivity analyses we redefined major depression based on psychiatric hospital admission records only
2 and identified coronary revascularisation within 90-days of MI. We used R version 3.6.1 for all analyses [25].

3 **RESULTS**

4 **Cohort characteristics**

5 We identified 243 091 people with a first-ever MI between 1991 and 2014. After exclusions, we included
6 235 310 in our study cohort (see flow chart in Additional file 1: Fig. S1). Of these, 923 (0.4%), 642 (0.3%) and
7 6239 (2.7%) had a hospital admission record of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression,
8 respectively. The prevalence of each SMI was higher in 2014 than in 1991 (0.6% versus 0.2% for
9 schizophrenia, 0.4% versus 0.2% for bipolar disorder and 3.9% versus 1.7% for depression), which partly
10 reflects a longer look-back period for hospital recording of SMI in people whose MI occurred in later years
11 of the study period. Comparison of SMI prevalence using the minimum 10-year look-back period for all MI
12 patients still revealed an increased prevalence of each SMI in later years, suggesting that improved
13 diagnosis of SMI over time and better recording of SMI in general hospital admission records might also
14 play a role. Almost 60% of the cohort were male. There were more men than women in the group with
15 schizophrenia, but more women among those with bipolar disorder and major depression (Table 1). MI
16 occurred at a younger age in people with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder (62 and 68 years respectively)
17 than those with no mental health condition (69 years). Compared to those with no mental illness, people
18 with each psychiatric disorder tended to be of a lower socioeconomic status, more likely to have an alcohol
19 use disorder and more likely to have diabetes, COPD and heart failure recorded in their MI admission
20 record. The median follow-up time was 5.3 years (inter-quartile range 0.4 to 11.6). Overall, 30-day and one-
21 year mortality were 19.7% and 29.7% respectively and 16.4% received coronary revascularisation within 30
22 days (Table 1, Additional file 1: Tables S5 and S6). [INSERT TABLE 1 HERE]

23 **Absolute rates of mortality and coronary revascularisation by time period**

24 In general, absolute age-standardised sex-specific proportions of 30-day and 1-year mortality were higher
25 in the groups with a SMI identified from hospital records than in the comparison population with no such
26 record, and declined between 1991 and 2014 in all groups (Figure 1). However, smaller numbers of people
27 with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder introduces a greater degree of uncertainty in the pattern of change

1 over time for these conditions. Whilst the absolute proportion of coronary revascularisation within 30 days
2 increased over time in all comparison groups, rates remained much lower in people with each psychiatric
3 disorder than in the comparison group.

4 **Relative effect of SMI on MI outcomes and coronary revascularisation**

5 After adjusting for age at MI, year of MI and sex, having a prior hospitalisation record for each of
6 schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and major depression was associated with statistically significant higher
7 risks of mortality and further events, but lower rates of coronary revascularisation. These associations
8 attenuated slightly after additional adjustment for alcohol use disorder, deprivation, urbanicity, and health
9 board (Table 2; model 2). The odds of 30-day mortality were higher in people with schizophrenia, (OR 1.95,
10 95% CI 1.64–2.30), bipolar disorder (OR 1.53, 95% CI 1.26–1.86) and depression (OR 1.31, 95% CI 1.23–
11 1.40), respectively, compared to the group with no hospital record of a mental health condition. There
12 were larger differences in one-year and five-year mortality (Table 2). Among those who survived the first 30
13 days post-MI, a prior history of each SMI was associated with increased odds of over a third of further MI
14 and further vascular events (Table 2). All three disorders were associated with a substantially reduced rate
15 of coronary revascularisation within 30 days, which was most marked for schizophrenia (HR 0.57, 95% CI
16 0.48–0.67; Table 2). Sensitivity analyses for each of the outcomes gave similar results (Additional file 1:
17 Table S7). [INSERT TABLE 2 HERE]

18 **Interaction between SMI and year of MI, sex and age at MI**

19 From 1991 to 2014, there was no clear change in the odds ratios for 30-day, one-year and five-year
20 mortality (Figures 2-3, Additional file 1: Table S8 and Fig. S2). However, survival analysis for the whole
21 follow-up period (which has more statistical power than logistic regression), suggested that for MIs that
22 occurred in later years there was a widening of the disparity between people with a hospitalisation record
23 of major depression and those with no hospital record for any mental health condition (Additional file 1:
24 Table S8 and Fig. S3). For MIs occurring at age 70 (approximately the mean age at first MI) the hazard ratio
25 for death during follow-up for individuals with major depression versus those without a mental health
26 condition increased from 1.01 (95% CI 0.81–1.26) for MIs in 1991 to 1.43 (95% CI 1.29–1.58) for MIs in 2014
27 in women and from 1.07 (95% CI 0.86–1.34) to 1.52 (95% CI 1.37–1.69) in men. We observed a similar

1 relative percentage increase in the hazard ratios for other ages. The results for people with schizophrenia
2 and bipolar disorder were uncertain, with wide confidence intervals, due to smaller numbers of people in
3 these groups. There was no evidence of a change from 1991 to 2014 in the association between SMI and
4 revascularisation (Figure 4, Additional file 1: Table S8 and Fig. S6). Again, results for people with
5 schizophrenia and bipolar disorder were uncertain.

6 There was no statistically significant interaction between SMI and sex for the mortality outcomes, but the
7 reduction in revascularisation among those with major depression was greater for women than men
8 (Figure 4 and Additional file 1: Fig. S6). There was interaction between age at MI and SMI, for 30-day and
9 one-year mortality, mortality over the whole follow-up period and revascularisation (Additional file 1: Table
10 S8, Shiny app). Absolute differences in mortality outcomes between those with and without SMI were
11 generally greatest for MIs occurring between 60 and 80 years of age and smallest among younger ages.
12 Finally, among those surviving 30-days, adjusting for receipt of coronary revascularisation had minimal
13 impact on the associations of SMI with mortality and further events.

14 **DISCUSSION**

15 For people with a MI, having a prior hospitalisation record of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or major
16 depression was associated with increased risk of dying in the short- and long-term, and having a further MI
17 or another vascular event. People with a SMI were far less likely to receive coronary revascularisation;
18 among those with pre-existing major depression this effect was more marked in women than men. SMI
19 disparities in both risks of death and receipt of revascularisation did not improve over the period from 1991
20 to 2014.

21 Our study benefits from several strengths. It is one of the largest to examine the effect of SMI on MI
22 outcomes, and coronary revascularisation treatment. Our national cohort was representative of people
23 admitted to hospital with an MI. We included people with bipolar disorder and major depression, who have
24 previously been little studied in this context, as well as those with schizophrenia. Including only people with
25 a hospital record of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder or depression identified individuals at the more severe
26 end of the mental illness spectrum. Scotland has a universal healthcare system and so our findings are
27 unbiased by inequalities in access to care based on health insurance provision. The long period of data

1 collection facilitated analysis of time-trends in associations with mortality and revascularisation, which have
2 previously been little studied. Moreover, we also investigated interaction by age at MI and sex.

3 Since we ascertained prior SMI from general and psychiatric hospital admission data our findings may not
4 be generalizable to people with a SMI for which they have never been admitted to hospital. There may
5 have been selection bias in that people with less severe depression may have been included in the
6 depression group because they were admitted to a general hospital for an unrelated disease. Reassuringly,
7 sensitivity analyses where we defined depression based on psychiatric hospital admissions only gave very
8 similar effect estimates. Unfortunately we did not have information on date of onset, or clinical diagnosis,
9 of SMI (which may have occurred prior to the hospital admission record used to ascertain presence of SMI)
10 and so could not investigate the effect of duration of mental illness on MI prognosis. Lack of appropriate
11 data meant that we were unable to account for potential confounding by lifestyle factors (other than
12 alcohol use disorders), such as smoking, diet or physical exercise, or key comorbidities prior to hospital
13 admission with MI. Interestingly, adjustment for these in previous studies did not appear to influence the
14 effect of SMI on mortality and revascularisation [7, 9, 10, 12, 14]. The main focus of our study was on MI
15 prognosis in terms of death, irrespective of cause, occurring at key clinical time points, and so comparison
16 of death from specific causes, including CVD, was beyond the scope of this study. Similarly, whilst we
17 explored whether differences in receipt of timely revascularisation partly explained observed disparities in
18 outcomes, it was beyond the remit of this study to investigate more broadly the contribution of coronary
19 revascularisation at any time point to these disparities.

20 The prevalence of each SMI condition among people hospitalised for MI in our study is highly consistent
21 with that reported in a previous study that used a similar method of ascertaining SMI comorbidity [6]. The
22 increased risks of short-term mortality among people with schizophrenia in our study are consistent with
23 findings in most previous studies [6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 26-28]. One study reported no difference in 30-day
24 mortality between those with and without schizophrenia, but included far fewer people with schizophrenia
25 than in our study [29]. The similarly increased risks of 30-day and 1-year mortality among people with
26 bipolar disorder in our study is consistent with findings from a Swedish study [6]. However, our findings on
27 short-term mortality in those with both bipolar disorder and depression are not in keeping with other

1 studies, which report either no difference in [7, 9, 12], or a reduced risk of [10] mortality in the former
2 groups. However, potential limitations of these studies include reduced statistical power due to smaller
3 numbers of patients with bipolar disorder [13] and reliance on MI admission records to determine history
4 of SMI potentially leading to under-ascertainment of history of bipolar disorder and depression [7, 9, 10].
5 We are aware of just one other study examining long-term prognosis after MI in the context of SMI, which
6 also found that schizophrenia was associated with a marked increase in long-term mortality [14]. Our
7 finding of interaction by age, but not sex, aligns with findings from Bodén et al. [6]. The lack of interaction
8 by sex on in-hospital mortality among those with major depression concurs with post-hoc findings from
9 Schulman-Marcus et al. [10], but not with those from Mohammed et al., who reported a greater effect of
10 depression (but not schizophrenia or bipolar disorder) on in-hospital MI mortality among men than women
11 [7]. Comparison of our findings on risk of further events with previous studies is difficult, since these have
12 either included further events within a composite outcome or analysed these as in-hospital complications
13 only.

14 The magnitude of the effect of schizophrenia on receipt of coronary revascularisation in our study is in
15 keeping with that reported in other studies similarly unselected for age [7, 9, 12, 27, 28]. Two previous
16 studies similarly reported lower revascularisation rates among those with bipolar disorder [12] and
17 depression [10]. As observed in our study, women in general are less likely than men to receive coronary
18 revascularisation, with two studies also reporting that this was more marked among people with
19 depression [7, 10]. The reasons for the latter observation are unclear and worthy of further investigation.

20 Despite advances in primary and secondary prevention of MI and overall improvement in MI mortality over
21 time, our study reveals persistent SMI disparities in MI prognosis and coronary revascularisation over time
22 in Scotland. A nationwide Danish study reported a widening of the gap in MI mortality between those with
23 and without schizophrenia during a similar period as in our study [14]. Two US-based studies reported that
24 the gap in revascularisation rates between those with and without these three psychiatric disorders
25 persisted between 2002 and 2013 [9, 10]. Similarly, a recent Danish study reported no change over time in
26 the association between schizophrenia and lower revascularisation rates among people with acute
27 coronary syndrome (encompassing both MI and unstable angina) [30].

1 The reasons for poorer MI outcomes among people with a SMI remain unclear. The excess risks of mortality
2 in the short- and long-term, and of further events in our study support a multifactorial explanation. Poorer
3 lifestyle and comorbidity profiles in people with SMI do not appear to account for the increased mortality
4 risk, and neither does MI severity [7, 9, 10, 12, 14]. Differences in acute intervention strategies could reflect
5 reduced patient advocacy and capacity for procedural consent in those with psychiatric illness, and
6 physician concerns about compliance with medication and regular follow-up, and assumptions about
7 lifestyle behaviour change. People with schizophrenia may be less likely to be offered investigation and
8 treatment for MI and more likely to decline investigation and treatment [31]. However robust qualitative
9 studies are needed to identify patient- and physician-specific factors that may be contributing to the sub-
10 optimal care of these vulnerable groups. Adjustment for receipt of coronary interventions only slightly
11 attenuated mortality estimates in our study and in others [6, 13, 28], and poorer outcomes are still
12 observed in those with psychiatric illness where the study population includes only those receiving
13 coronary revascularisation [32].

14 Differences in prescription of and adherence to pharmacological and lifestyle approaches to secondary
15 prevention (critical to reducing MI mortality) could partly explain the apparent poorer effect of coronary
16 revascularisation on outcomes and the increased risk of further events in those with SMI. A recent novel
17 study comparing secondary prevention treatment reported higher mortality among untreated patients with
18 schizophrenia compared to the treated general population, but no difference in mortality among those
19 treated with any combination of triple therapy drugs [33]. Further study of this and other aspects of the MI
20 care pathway in relation to psychiatric illness status is needed. Time from symptom onset to hospital arrival
21 (onset-to-door) and from arrival to revascularisation (door-to-balloon) have been linked to 1-year mortality
22 [34] and could differ by mental illness status. Cardiac rehabilitation is associated with reduced MI mortality,
23 but multiple barriers, including low referral rates of patients from low socioeconomic groups and low
24 participation due to psychological well-being [35] place people with SMI at a disadvantage in terms of
25 accessing this. Finally, some antipsychotic and anti-depressant drugs prolong the Q-T interval [36] (an
26 independent predictor of MI mortality [37]) and polypharmacy may augment this risk [38].

27 **CONCLUSIONS**

1 We found sustained SMI disparities in MI intervention and prognosis. There is an urgent need to
2 understand and tackle the reasons for these disparities. Meanwhile, cardiologists and general
3 practitioners/family physicians should be acutely aware of the potential for under-treatment of MI patients
4 who have a pre-existing SMI and ensure that clinical decision-making is not inappropriately influenced by
5 these comorbidities. Improved inter-specialty collaboration, particularly between cardiologists and
6 psychiatrists, and including effective communication with primary care, could help minimise inequalities in
7 clinical care and ultimately contribute to improved clinical outcomes for people with SMI.

8 **DECLARATIONS**

9 **Ethics approval and consent to participate**

10 We obtained approval to conduct this study from the National Health Service (NHS) Scotland Public Benefit
11 and Privacy Panel for Health and Social Care (study ref 1617-0179). National Services Scotland have sought
12 and achieved a favourable ethical opinion from the East of Scotland NHS Research Ethics Service. Since our
13 project met specific criteria for projects involving secondary analysis of National Services Scotland data,
14 further ethical approval was not required. The data used in this study were obtained from pseudonymised
15 administrative health datasets which are available for research purposes without the requirement for
16 patient consent.

17 **Consent to publish**

18 Not applicable

19 **Availability of data and materials**

20 The data that support the findings of this study are available from National Services Scotland but
21 restrictions apply to the availability of these data, which are accessible to accredited researchers through
22 application to the NHS Scotland Public Benefit and Privacy Panel for Health and Social Care, and upon
23 approval, via access to the NHS National Safe Haven. The data underlying this article cannot be shared
24 publicly.

25 **Competing interests**

26 The authors have no conflicts of interest.

1 **Funding**

2 This study was funded by the NHS Scotland Chief Scientist Office (HIPS/16/59).

3 **Authors' contributions**

4 CJ was responsible for the conception and design of this study. CJ and KF acquired the data. KF prepared
5 the data and conducted the statistical analysis. All authors contributed to the interpretation of the results.
6 CJ and KF drafted the report and all authors critically revised it for important intellectual content. CJ
7 obtained funding for this project.

8 **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

9 DS acknowledges support from an MRC Mental Health Data Pathfinder Award (MC_PC_17217). We
10 acknowledge the support of the eDRIS Team (National Services Scotland) for their involvement in obtaining
11 approvals, provisioning and linking data, and the use of the secure analytical platform within the National
12 Safe Haven.

TABLES

Table 1: Baseline characteristics and outcomes of patients with MI, by history of mental health admission

	No mental health admission (N=227 506)	Schizophrenia (N=923)	Bipolar disorder (N=642)	Depression (N=6239)
Median follow-up time (IQR), years	5.4 (0.4, 11.7)	4.3 (0.2, 8.9)	3.2 (0.1, 8.6)	3.2 (0.1, 8.0)
Sex, n (%)				
Female	93 813 (41.2%)	369 (40.0%)	347 (54.0%)	3555 (57.0%)
Male	133 693 (58.8%)	554 (60.0%)	295 (46.0%)	2684 (43.0%)
Mean age at MI (SD), years	69.1 (13.2)	62.3 (13.5)	67.5 (12.7)	68.9 (13.8)
Year of MI admission, n (%)				
1991 - 1995	60 050 (26.4%)	165 (17.9%)	121 (18.8%)	1020 (16.3%)
1996 - 2000	48 701 (21.4%)	168 (18.2%)	106 (16.5%)	1067 (17.1%)
2001 - 2005	44 426 (19.5%)	196 (21.2%)	161 (25.1%)	1278 (20.5%)
2006 - 2010	39 507 (17.4%)	184 (19.9%)	135 (21.0%)	1461 (23.4%)
2011 - 2014	34 822 (15.3%)	210 (22.8%)	119 (18.5%)	1413 (22.6%)
Deprivation quintile, n (%)				
1 (most deprived)	50 898 (22.4%)	279 (30.2%)	156 (24.3%)	1609 (25.8%)
2	47 691 (21.0%)	195 (21.1%)	133 (20.7%)	1345 (21.6%)
3	45 792 (20.1%)	188 (20.4%)	106 (16.5%)	1213 (19.4%)
4	44 557 (19.6%)	163 (17.7%)	125 (19.5%)	1131 (18.1%)
5 (least deprived)	38 568 (17.0%)	98 (10.6%)	122 (19.0%)	941 (15.1%)
Urbanicity, n (%)				
Large urban area	78 299 (34.4%)	365 (39.5%)	271 (42.2%)	2408 (38.6%)
Other urban area	80 536 (35.4%)	354 (38.4%)	203 (31.6%)	2064 (33.1%)
Accessible small town	20 597 (9.1%)	53 (5.7%)	49 (7.6%)	527 (8.4%)
Remote small town	9415 (4.1%)	28 (3.0%)	29 (4.5%)	291 (4.7%)
Accessible rural	23 960 (10.5%)	84 (9.1%)	56 (8.7%)	532 (8.5%)
Remote rural	14 699 (6.5%)	39 (4.2%)	34 (5.3%)	417 (6.7%)
History of alcohol use disorder, n (%)	5177 (2.3%)	138 (15.0%)	70 (10.9%)	915 (14.7%)
Diabetes recorded at MI admission, n (%)	22 449 (9.9%)	115 (12.5%)	74 (11.5%)	772 (12.4%)
COPD recorded at MI admission, n (%)	12 523 (5.5%)	77 (8.3%)	45 (7.0%)	659 (10.6%)
Heart failure at MI admission, n (%)	37 796 (16.6%)	171 (18.5%)	110 (17.1%)	1067 (17.1%)
30-day mortality, n (%)	44 580 (19.6%)	203 (22.0%)	154 (24.0%)	1443 (23.1%)
1-year mortality, n (%)	66 977 (29.4%)	309 (33.5%)	247 (38.5%)	2306 (37.0%)
Revascularisation within 30 days*				
Any, n (%)	37 375 (16.4%)	137 (14.8%)	94 (14.6%)	1036 (16.6%)
CABG, n (%)	3175 (1.4%)	7 (0.8%)	8 (1.2%)	56 (0.9%)
PTCA, n (%)	8219 (3.6%)	30 (3.3%)	22 (3.4%)	193 (3.1%)
PCI, n (%)	26 450 (11.6%)	104 (11.3%)	65 (10.1%)	805 (12.9%)
5-year mortality†				
N	219 161	868	611	5897
n (%)	100 560 (45.9%)	457 (52.6%)	350 (57.3%)	3388 (57.5%)

CABG=coronary artery bypass graft. COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention. PTCA=percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. *Individuals may have received more

than one type of revascularisation operation. †Based on the 225,730 individuals with their first MI between 1991 and 2013.

1 **Table 2: Effect estimates for MI outcomes in people with versus without a prior mental health admission**

Outcome	N	Model	Schizophrenia	Bipolar disorder	Depression
30-day mortality, OR (95% CI)	235 310	Model 1	2.06 (1.74, 2.44)	1.58 (1.30, 1.91)	1.37 (1.29, 1.46)
		Model 2	1.95 (1.64, 2.30)	1.53 (1.26, 1.86)	1.31 (1.23, 1.40)
1-year mortality, OR (95% CI)	235 310	Model 1	2.41 (2.07, 2.81)	1.99 (1.66, 2.37)	1.65 (1.55, 1.75)
		Model 2	2.22 (1.91, 2.59)	1.90 (1.59, 2.27)	1.53 (1.45, 1.63)
5-year mortality, OR (95% CI)	226 537*	Model 1	3.11 (2.67, 3.63)	2.28 (1.89, 2.75)	2.08 (1.96, 2.22)
		Model 2	2.75 (2.35, 3.20)	2.15 (1.78, 2.59)	1.82 (1.71, 1.94)
Mortality during follow-up, HR (95% CI)	235 310	Model 1	1.97 (1.82, 2.12)	1.63 (1.50, 1.79)	1.44 (1.40, 1.49)
		Model 2	1.82 (1.68, 1.96)	1.55 (1.42, 1.70)	1.35 (1.31, 1.39)
Time to further MI, HR (95% CI)	188 930†	Model 1	1.50 (1.31, 1.72)	1.38 (1.17, 1.63)	1.45 (1.38, 1.53)
		Model 2	1.42 (1.24, 1.63)	1.34 (1.13, 1.58)	1.38 (1.31, 1.45)
Time to further vascular event, HR (95% CI)	188 930†	Model 1	1.55 (1.37, 1.75)	1.45 (1.25, 1.68)	1.48 (1.41, 1.55)
		Model 2	1.46 (1.29, 1.65)	1.40 (1.20, 1.62)	1.40 (1.33, 1.46)
Revascularisation within 30 days, HR (95% CI)	235 310	Model 1	0.52 (0.44, 0.62)	0.66 (0.54, 0.80)	0.71 (0.67, 0.76)
		Model 2	0.57 (0.48, 0.67)	0.69 (0.56, 0.85)	0.78 (0.73, 0.83)

2 Model 1 is adjusted for age at MI, sex and year of MI. Model 2 is adjusted for age at MI, sex, year of MI, history of alcohol use disorder, deprivation, urbanicity and health
3 board. HR=Hazard ratio. OR=Odds ratio. *Myocardial infarction admissions up to 2013 in order to ensure that all individuals have at least 5 years' follow-up. †Individuals
4 who survived more than 30 days after MI.

FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1 Age-standardised rates of the primary outcomes.

Age-standardised rates of 30-day mortality, 1-year mortality and coronary revascularisation within 30 days following a myocardial infarction, by previous hospitalisation with severe mental illness, 1991 – 2014. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals

Figure 2 Odds ratios for 30-day mortality comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition.

Sex-specific odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for 30-day mortality following a myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a prior hospital record for each SMI versus no prior record of any mental health condition, 1991 – 2014. Estimates were obtained from a logistic regression model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between SMI and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals

Figure 3 Odds ratios for 1-year mortality comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition.

Sex-specific odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for 1-year mortality following a myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a prior hospital record for each SMI versus no prior record of any mental health condition, 1991 – 2014. Estimates were obtained from a logistic regression model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between SMI and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals

Figure 4 Hazard ratios for revascularisation comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition.

Sex-specific hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for revascularisation within 30 days following a myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a prior hospital record for each SMI versus no prior record of any mental health condition, 1991 – 2014. Estimates were obtained from a Cox proportional hazards model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between SMI and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals

REFERENCES

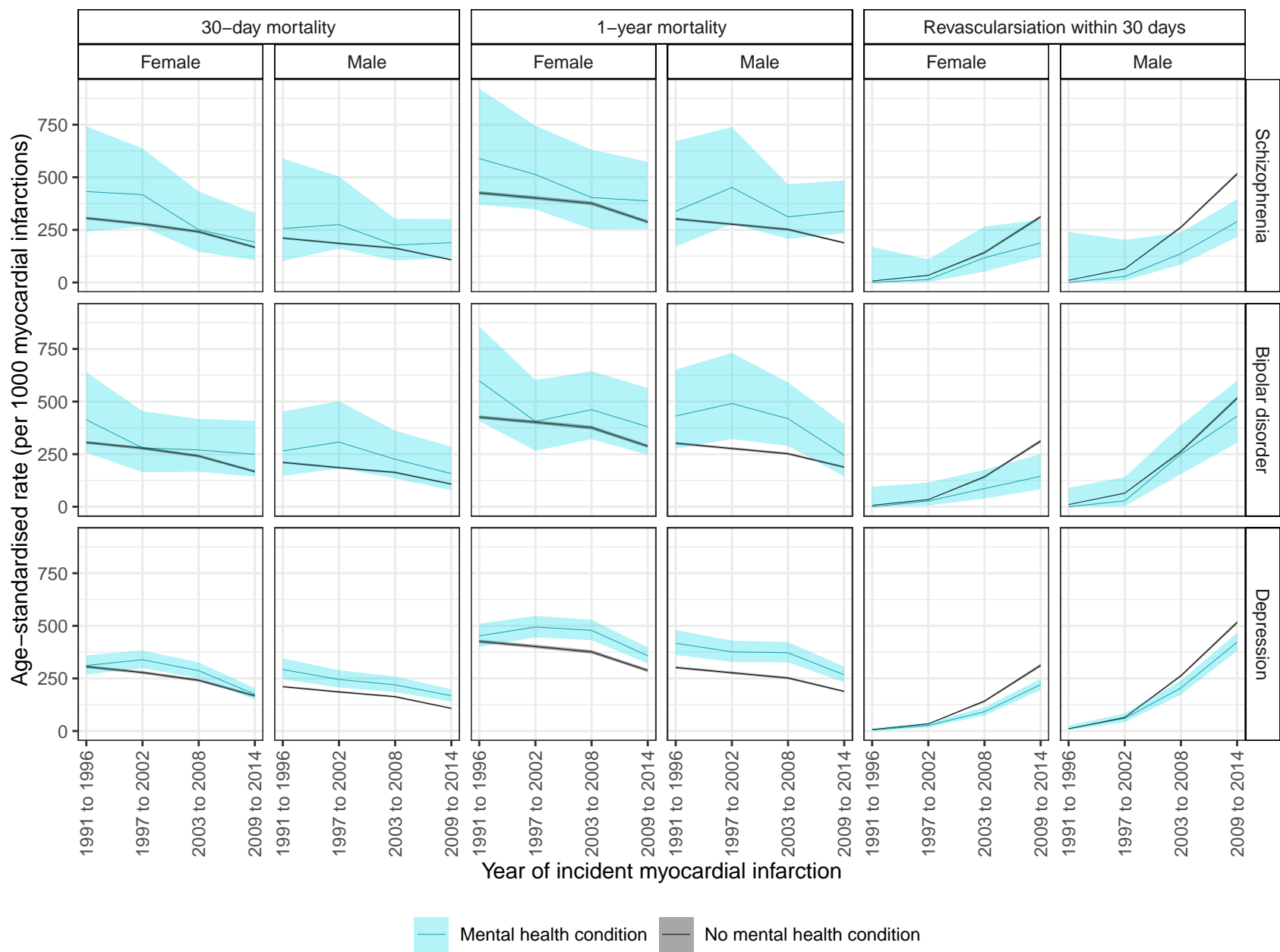
1. Chesney E, Goodwin GM, Fazel S. Risks of all-cause and suicide mortality in mental disorders: a meta-review. *World Psychiatry*. 2014;13(2):153–160. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wps.20128>.
2. Crump C, Sundquist K, Winkleby MA, Sundquist J. Comorbidities and mortality in bipolar disorder: a Swedish national cohort study. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2013;70(9):931–939. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2013.1394>.
3. Erlangsen A, Andersen PK, Toender A, Laursen TM, Nordentoft M, Canudas-Romo V. Cause-specific life-years lost in people with mental disorders: a nationwide, register-based cohort study. *Lancet Psychiatry*. 2017;4(12):937–945. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(17\)30429-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(17)30429-7).
4. Gatov E, Rosella L, Chiu M, Kurdyak PA. Trends in standardized mortality among individuals with schizophrenia, 1993-2012: a population-based, repeated cross-sectional study. *CMAJ*. 2017;189(37):E1177–E1187. <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.161351>.
5. Plana-Ripoll O, Pedersen CB, Agerbo E, Holtz Y, Erlangsen A, Canudas-Romo V, Andersen PK, Charlson FJ, Christensen MK, Erskine HE et al. A comprehensive analysis of mortality-related health metrics associated with mental disorders: a nationwide, register-based cohort study. *Lancet*. 2019;394(10211):1827–1835. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(19\)32316-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(19)32316-5).
6. Bodén R, Molin E, Jernberg T, Kieler H, Lindahl B, Sundström J. Higher mortality after myocardial infarction in patients with severe mental illness: a nationwide cohort study. *J Intern Med*. 2015;277(6):727–736. <https://doi.org/10.1111/joim.12329>.
7. Mohamed MO, Rashid M, Farooq S, Siddiqui N, Parwani P, Shiers D, Thamman R, Gulati M, Shoaib A, Chew-Graham C et al. Acute Myocardial Infarction in Severe Mental Illness: Prevalence, Clinical Outcomes, and Process of Care in U.S. Hospitalizations. *Can J Cardiol*. 2019;35(7):821–830. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cjca.2019.04.021>.
8. Shao M, Tian H, Wang L, Jiang D, Ji F, Zhuo C. Mortality risk following acute coronary syndrome among patients with schizophrenia: A meta-analysis. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 2020;96:109737. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnpbp.2019.109737>.
9. Schulman-Marcus J, Goyal P, Swaminathan RV, Feldman DN, Wong SC, Singh HS, Minutello RM, Bergman G, Kim LK. Comparison of Trends in Incidence, Revascularization, and In-Hospital Mortality in ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction in Patients With Versus Without Severe Mental Illness. *Am J Cardiol*. 2016;117(9):1405–1410. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2016.02.006>.
10. Schulman-Marcus J, Shah T, Swaminathan RV, Feldman DN, Wong SC, Singh HS, Minutello RM, Bergman G, Kim LK. Comparison of Recent Trends in Patients With and Without Major Depression and Acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction. *Am J Cardiol*. 2016;118(6):779–784. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2016.06.051>.
11. Shao M, Zhuo C, Gao X, Chen C, Xu Y, Tian H, Li G, Jiang D, Wang W. Reduced rate of revascularization in schizophrenic patients with acute myocardial infarction: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*. 2020;99:109870. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pnpbp.2020.109870>.
12. Wu S-I, Chen SC, Juang JJ, Fang CK, Liu SI, Sun FJ, Kao KL, Dewey M, Prince MJ, Stewart R. Diagnostic procedures, revascularization, and inpatient mortality after acute myocardial infarction in patients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. *Psychosom Med*. 2013;75(1):52–59. <https://doi.org/10.1097/PSY.0b013e31827612a6>.
13. Wu S-I, Chen S-C, Liu S-I, Sun F-J, Juang JJM, Lee H-C, Kao K-L, Dewey ME, Prince M, Stewart R. Relative Risk of Acute Myocardial Infarction in People with Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder: A Population-Based Cohort Study. *PLoS One*. 2015;10:e0134763. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0134763>.

14. Kugathasan P, Laursen TM, Grøntved S, Jensen SE, Aagaard J, Nielsen RE. Increased long-term mortality after myocardial infarction in patients with schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res.* 2018;199:103–108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.schres.2018.03.015>.
15. von Elm E, Altman DG, Egger M, Pocock SJ, Gøtzsche PC, Vandenbroucke JP, for the SI. The Strengthening the Reporting of Observational Studies in Epidemiology (STROBE) Statement: Guidelines for Reporting Observational Studies. *PLoS Med.* 2007;4:e296. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.0040296>.
16. Benchimol EI, Smeeth L, Guttman A, Harron K, Moher D, Petersen I, Sørensen HT, von Elm E, Langan SM, Committee RW. The REporting of studies Conducted using Observational Routinely-collected health Data (RECORD) statement. *PLoS Med.* 2015;12(10):e1001885. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001885>.
17. World Health Organization. Manual of the international statistical classification of diseases, injuries, and causes of death : based on the recommendations of the Ninth Revision Conference, 1975, and adopted by the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly. Vol.1. London: London; 1977.
18. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems. <http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd10/browse/2016/en>. Accessed 1 June 2018.
19. ISD Scotland, NHS National Services Scotland. Scottish Heart Disease Statistics. Year ending 31 March 2018.; 2019. <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Heart-Disease/Publications/2019-01-29/2019-01-29-Heart-Disease-Report.pdf>.
20. Deprivation Guidance for Analysts. <https://www.isdscotland.org/Products-and-Services/GPD-Support/Deprivation/docs/PHI-Deprivation-Guidance-version-3-2.pdf>. Accessed 27 Aug 2019.
21. Brown D, Allik M, Dundas R, Leyland AH. Carstairs Scores for Scottish Postcode Sectors, Datazones & Output Areas from the 2011 Census. Glasgow: MRC /CSO Social and Public Health Sciences Unit, University of Glasgow; 2014. www.sphsu.mrc.ac.uk/carstairs_2011_report.pdf.
22. National Records of Scotland. Household reference person. 2018. <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/variables-classification/household-reference-person>.
23. Scottish Government Urban/Rural Classification 2011-2012. <http://www2.gov.scot/Resource/0039/00399487.pdf>. Accessed 13 Jul 2020.
24. Royston P, Sauerbrei W. Multivariable model-building: a pragmatic approach to regression analysis based on fractional polynomials for modelling continuous variables. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd; 2008.
25. R Core Team. R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing. R version 3.6.1. Vienna: R Foundation for Statistical Computing; 2019.
26. Druss BG, Bradford WD, Rosenheck RA, Radford MJ, Krumholz HM. Quality of Medical Care and Excess Mortality in Older Patients With Mental Disorders. *Arch Gen Psychiatry.* 2001;58(6):565–572. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.58.6.565>.
27. Kurdyak P, Vigod S, Calzavara A, Wodchis WP. High mortality and low access to care following incident acute myocardial infarction in individuals with schizophrenia. *Schizophr Res.* 2012;142(1-3):52–57. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.schres.2012.09.003>.
28. Hauck TS, Liu N, Wijeyesundera HC, Kurdyak P. Mortality and Revascularization among Myocardial Infarction Patients with Schizophrenia: A Population-Based Cohort Study. *Can J Psychiatry.* 2020;65(7):454–462. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0706743720904845>.
29. Druss BG, Bradford DW, Rosenheck RA, Radford MJ, Krumholz HM. Mental Disorders and Use of Cardiovascular Procedures After Myocardial Infarction. *JAMA.* 2000;283(4):506–511. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.283.4.506>.
30. Attar R, Jensen SE, Nielsen RE, Polcwiartek C, Andell P, Pedersen CT, Kragholm K. Time Trends in the Use of Coronary Procedures, Guideline-Based Therapy, and All-Cause Mortality

- following the Acute Coronary Syndrome in Patients with Schizophrenia. *Cardiology*. 2020;145(7):401–409. <https://doi.org/10.1159/000507044>.
31. Attar R, Berg Johansen M, Valentin JB, Aagaard J, Jensen SE. Treatment following myocardial infarction in patients with schizophrenia. *PLoS One*. 2017;12(12):e0189289. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0189289>.
 32. Jakobsen L, Terkelsen CJ, Christiansen EH, Maeng M, Jensen LO, Veien K, Raungaard B, Jensen SE, Mehnert F, Johnsen SP. Severe Mental Illness and Clinical Outcome After Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. *Am J Cardiol*. 2017;120(4):550–555. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjcard.2017.05.021>.
 33. Kugathasan P, Horsdal HT, Aagaard J, Jensen SE, Laursen TM, Nielsen RE. Association of Secondary Preventive Cardiovascular Treatment after Myocardial Infarction with Mortality among Patients with Schizophrenia. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2018;75(12):1261–1269. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2018.2742>.
 34. Park J, Choi KH, Lee JM, Kim HK, Hwang D, Rhee TM, Kim J, Park TK, Yang JH, Song YB et al. Prognostic Implications of Door-to-Balloon Time and Onset-to-Door Time on Mortality in Patients With ST -Segment-Elevation Myocardial Infarction Treated With Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2019;8(9):e012188. <https://doi.org/10.1161/jaha.119.012188>.
 35. Dalal HM, Doherty P, Taylor RS. Cardiac rehabilitation. *BMJ*. 2015;351:h5000. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.h5000>.
 36. Zemrak WR, Kenna GA. Association of antipsychotic and antidepressant drugs with Q-T interval prolongation. *Am J Health Syst Pharm*. 2008;65(11):1029–1038. <https://doi.org/10.2146/ajhp070279>.
 37. Lin J-F, Hsu S-Y, Wu S, Teng M-S, Chou H-H, Cheng S-T, Wu T-Y, Ko Y-L. QT interval Independently Predicts Mortality and Heart Failure in Patients with ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction. *Int J Med Sci*. 2015;12(12):968–973. <https://doi.org/10.7150/ijms.13121>.
 38. Sala M, Vicentini A, Brambilla P, Montomoli C, Jogia JR, Caverzasi E, Bonzano A, Piccinelli M, Barale F, De Ferrari GM. QT interval prolongation related to psychoactive drug treatment: a comparison of monotherapy versus polytherapy. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*. 2005;4:1. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1744-859x-4-1>.

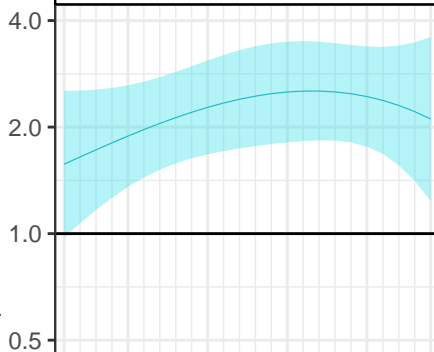
Table S1. ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used to identify mental health conditions. **Table S2.** OPCS-4 codes used to identify coronary revascularisation procedures. **Text S1.** Carstairs Index. **Table S3.** ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used to identify alcohol use disorder. **Table S4.** ICD codes used to identify comorbidities recorded during the incident MI admission. **Fig. S1.** Flow diagram for establishing the cohort. **Table S5.** Number of individuals and events per group. **Table S6.** Number of individuals and events per group – sensitivity analysis (depression based on psychiatric hospital admission records only). **Table S7.** Sensitivity analysis for models 1 and 2 (depression based on psychiatric hospital admission records only). **Table S8.** P-values for analysis of deviance comparing models without each interaction to the model including all three interactions. **Fig. S2.** Odds ratios for 5-year mortality comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition. **Fig. S3.** Hazard ratios for mortality during follow-up comparing people with a hospital

record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition. **Fig. S4.** Hazard ratios for time to further myocardial infarction comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition. **Fig. S5.** Hazard ratios for time to further vascular event (MI or stroke) comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition. **Fig. S6.** Hazard ratios for revascularisation within 90 days comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition.

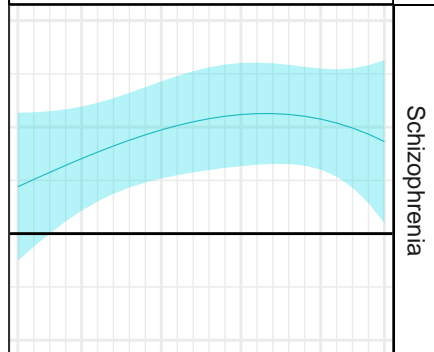


Odds ratio for 30-day mortality (95% CI)

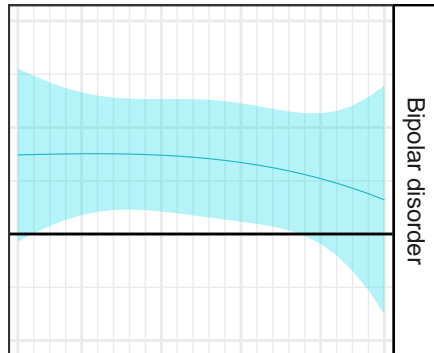
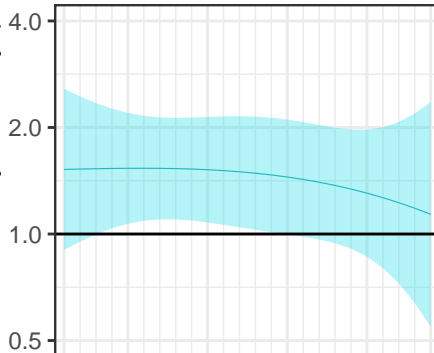
Female



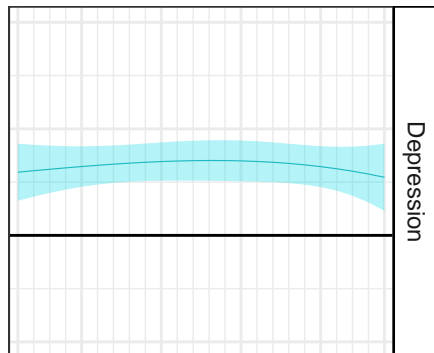
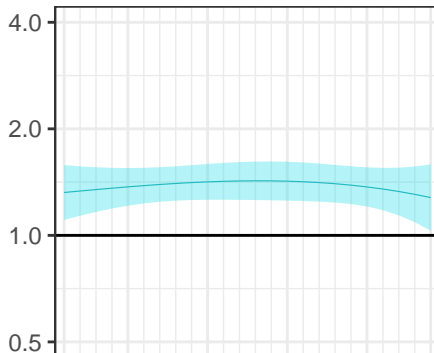
Male



Schizophrenia



Bipolar disorder



Depression

Year of incident myocardial infarction

Odds ratio for 1-year mortality (95% CI)

Female

Male

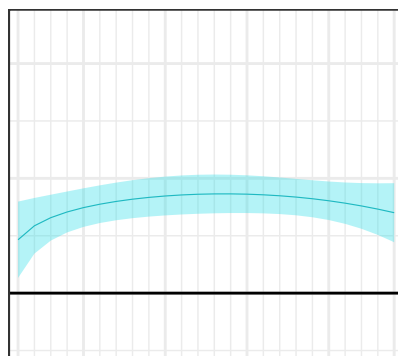
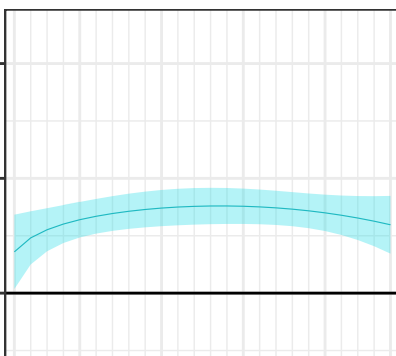
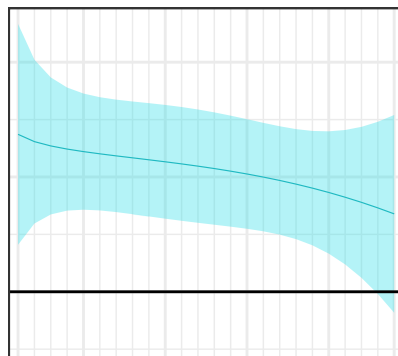
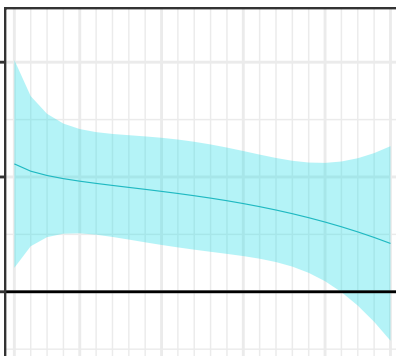
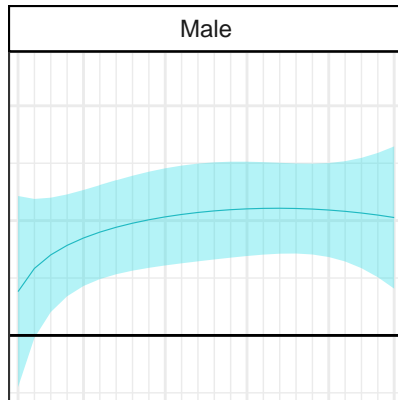
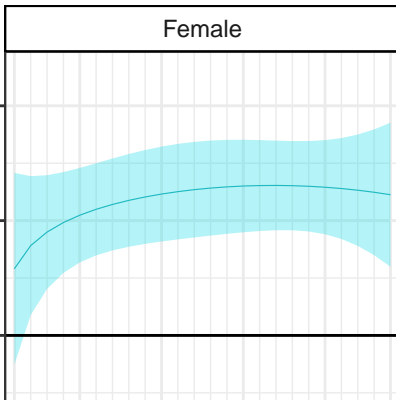
Schizophrenia

Bipolar disorder

Depression

1991 1995 2000 2005 2010 2014

Year of incident myocardial infarction



Hazard ratio for revascularisation within 30 days (95% CI)

Female

Male

Schizophrenia

Bipolar disorder

Depression

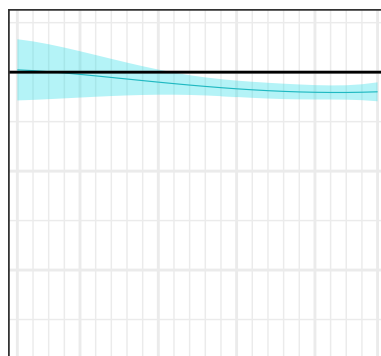
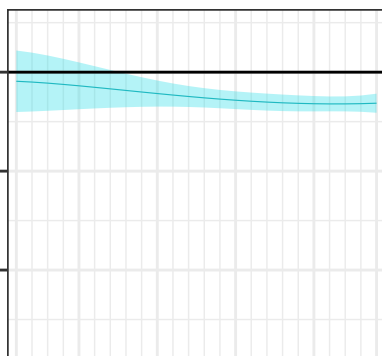
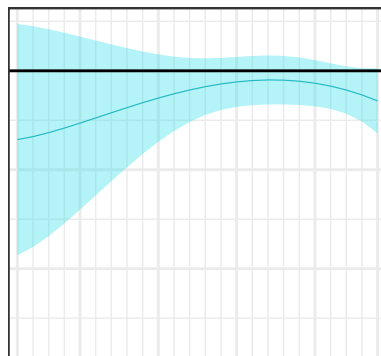
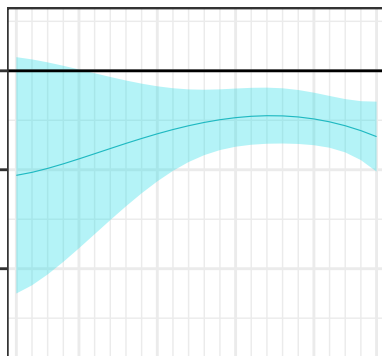
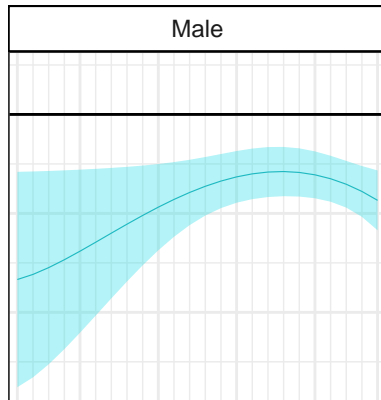
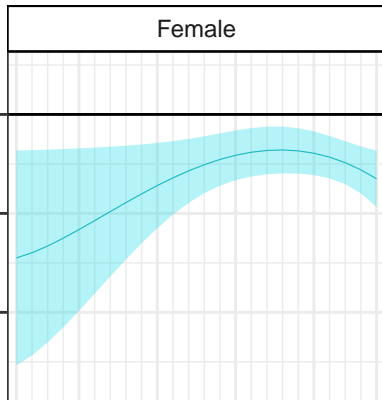
1.00
0.20
0.04

1.00
0.20
0.04

1.00
0.20
0.04

1991 1995 2000 2005 2010 2014

Year of incident myocardial infarction



Additional file 1

Severe mental illness and mortality and coronary revascularisation following a myocardial infarction: a retrospective cohort study

Kelly Fleetwood¹, Sarah H Wild¹, Daniel J Smith², Stewart W Mercer¹, Kirsty Licence³, Cathie LM Sudlow¹, Caroline A Jackson^{1*}

¹Usher Institute, University of Edinburgh

²Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow

³Information Services Division, National Services Scotland, NHS Scotland

*corresponding author:

Caroline Jackson

Usher Institute

University of Edinburgh

Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG

Email: caroline.jackson@ed.ac.uk

Tel: +44 (0)131 6503223

Contents

Table S1: ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used to identify mental health conditions	1
Table S2: OPCS-4 codes used to identify coronary revascularisation procedures	2
Text S1: Carstairs Index.....	3
Table S3: ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used to identify alcohol use disorder	4
Table S4: ICD codes used to identify comorbidities recorded during the incident MI admission.....	5
Figure S1: Flow diagram for establishing the cohort	6
Table S5: Number of individuals and events per group.....	7
Table S6: Number of individuals and events per group – sensitivity analysis (depression based on psychiatric hospital admission records only)	8
Table S7: Sensitivity analysis for models 1 and 2 (depression based on psychiatric hospital admission records only)	9
Table S8: P-values for analysis of deviance comparing models without each interaction to the model including all three interactions	11
Figure S2: Odds ratios for 5-year mortality comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition.....	12
Figure S3: Hazard ratios for mortality during follow-up comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition	13
Figure S4: Hazard ratios for time to further myocardial infarction comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition	14
Figure S5: Hazard ratios for time to further vascular event (MI or stroke) comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition	15
Figure S6: Hazard ratios for revascularisation within 90 days comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition	16
References for the Supplementary Material	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Table S1: ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used to identify mental health conditions

Mental health condition¹	ICD10 codes^a (first 3 digits)	ICD9 codes^b (first 4 digits)
Schizophrenia: schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorders	F20, F25	295.0-295.3, 295.6-295.9
Other psychoses: schizotypal disorders, acute and transient psychosis, delusional disorders, and other psychotic disorders	F21-F24, F28, F29	295.4, 295.5, 297.0-297.9 298.3, 298.4, 298.8, 298.9
Bipolar disorder: manic episode or bipolar affective disorder	F30-F31	296.0 296.2-296.6
Depression: depressive episode or recurrent depressive disorder	F32-F33	296.1 298.0, 300.4, 311
Other mental health conditions: including other mood disorders, neuroses, dissociative disorders, somatoform disorders, eating disorders, non-organic sleep disorders and other behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors, disorders of adult personality and behaviour, disorders of psychological development, behavioural and emotional disorders with onset in childhood and adolescence and unspecified mental disorders	F34-F69, F80-F99	293.8, 296.8, 296.9, 298.1, 298.2, 299.0-301.9, 302.1-302.9, 305.9, 306.0-309.9, 312.0-315.9 316

a Further details on these codes can be found on the ICD-10 website [17].

b Further details on these codes can be found in the ICD-9 book [18].

Table S2: OPCS-4 codes used to identify coronary revascularisation procedures

Procedure type	OPCS-4 code	Definition
Coronary artery bypass graft	K40	Saphenous vein graft replacement of coronary artery
	K41	Other autograft replacement of coronary artery
	K42	Allograft replacement of coronary artery
	K43	Prosthetic replacement of coronary artery
	K44	Other replacement of coronary artery
	K45	Connection of thoracic artery to coronary artery
	K46	Other bypass of coronary artery
Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty	K49	Transluminal balloon angioplasty of coronary artery
	K50.1	Percutaneous transluminal laser coronary angioplasty
	K50.8	Other specified other therapeutic transluminal operations on coronary artery ¹
Percutaneous coronary intervention	K75	Percutaneous transluminal balloon angioplasty and insertion of stent into coronary artery

1. Glasgow Western Infirmary pre April 2002 only, as per National Statistics publications that report revascularisation procedures in Scotland [19].

Text S1: Carstairs Index

The Carstairs Index is based on four census variables (car ownership, male unemployment, household overcrowding and low occupational social class) [21]. It is calculated at the postcode sector level, where each postcode sector includes approximately 5,000 people and divided into quintiles based on the entire Scottish population [21]. The 2011 Carstairs Index defined the four variables as follows [21]:

- No car ownership: the number of people living in private households without a car divided by the total number of people living in private households.
- Male unemployment: the number of economically active males seeking or waiting to start work divided by the total number of all economically active males.
- Overcrowding: the number of people living in private households with more than one person per room divided by the total number of people living in private households.
- Low social class: the number of people living in private households where the household reference person (defined on the basis of working pattern, e.g. full-time or part-time, and age [22]) is economically active and in a low social class based on their occupation divided by the total number of people living in private households with an economically active household reference person.

Earlier versions of the Carstairs Index used broadly similar definitions of the four variables, with some differences in how overcrowding and low social class were defined between the versions [21].

The Carstairs Index for each postcode sector is calculated by standardizing each of the four variables by its Scotland wide mean and standard deviation, and then summing the four standardized values [21].

Following recommendations for the analysis of deprivation in Scotland [20], we used the following releases of the Carstairs Index, according to the date of the incident myocardial infarction.

Table: Recommended Carstairs Index release by date of incident myocardial infarction

Date of incident myocardial infarction	Carstairs Index release
1991 – 1996	1991
1997 – 2006	2001
2007 - 2014	2011

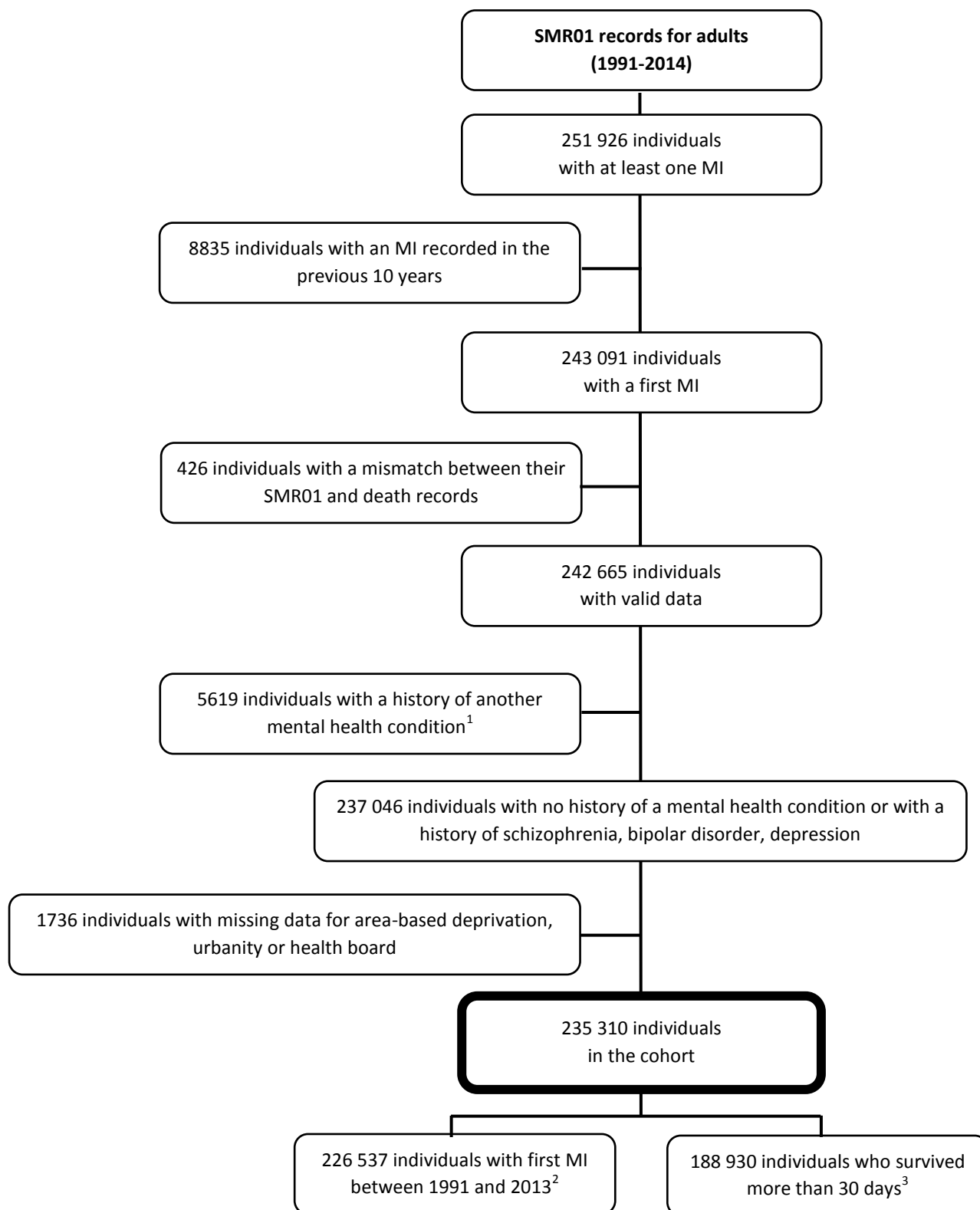
Table S3: ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes used to identify alcohol use disorder

ICD-10 Code	Description	ICD-9 Code	Description
Mental & behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol			
F10.1	Harmful use	291.0	Delirium tremens
F10.2	Dependence syndrome	291.1	Korsakov's psychosis, alcoholic
F10.3	Withdrawal state	291.2	Other alcoholic dementia
F10.4	Withdrawal state with delirium	291.5	Alcoholic jealousy
F10.6	Amnesic syndrome	303	Alcohol dependence syndrome
Alcoholic liver disease			
K70.0	Alcoholic fatty liver	571.0	Alcoholic fatty liver
K70.1	Alcoholic hepatitis	571.1	Acute alcoholic hepatitis
K70.2	Alcoholic fibrosis and sclerosis of liver	571.2	Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver
K70.3	Alcoholic cirrhosis of liver	571.3	Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified
K70.4	Alcoholic hepatic failure		
K70.9	Alcoholic liver disease, unspecified		
Other conditions			
E24.4	Alcohol induced Pseudo-Cushing's syndrome		No equivalent code in ICD-9
E51.2	Wernicke's Encephalopathy		No equivalent code in ICD-9
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol		No equivalent alcohol-specific code included in ICD-9
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy	357.5	Alcoholic polyneuropathy
G72.1	Alcoholic myopathy		No equivalent alcohol-specific code included in ICD-9
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	425.5	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis	535.3	Alcoholic gastritis
K85.2	Alcohol-induced acute pancreatitis		No equivalent alcohol-specific code included in ICD-9
K86.0	Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis		No equivalent alcohol-specific code included in ICD-9
O35.4	Maternal care for (suspected) damage to foetus from alcohol		No equivalent alcohol-specific code included in ICD-9
Y57.3	Drugs, medicaments and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use: alcohol deterrents	E947.3	Drugs, medicaments and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use: alcohol deterrents
Z50.2	Alcohol rehabilitation		No equivalent alcohol-specific code included in ICD-9
Z71.4	Alcohol abuse counselling and surveillance		No equivalent alcohol-specific code included in ICD-9

Table S4: ICD codes used to identify comorbidities recorded during the incident MI admission

Comorbidity	ICD10 codes (first 3 digits)	ICD9 codes (first 3 digits)
Diabetes	E10-14	250
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	J40-J44	490-492, 496
Heart failure	I50	428

Figure S1: Flow diagram for establishing the cohort



1. Including other psychoses, other mood disorders, disorders of adult personality and behaviour, eating disorders, neuroses, dissociative and somatoform disorders, behavioural and emotional disorders with onset in childhood and adolescence, non-organic sleep disorders, disorders of psychosocial development and unspecified mental disorders.
2. Restricted cohort for the analysis of 5-year mortality.
3. Restricted cohort for the analysis of time to further event outcomes.

Table S5: Number of individuals and events per group

Outcome	No mental health admission	Schizophrenia	Bipolar disorder	Depression	Total
Complete cases	227 506	923	642	6239	235 310
30-day mortality	44 580 (19.6%)	203 (22.0%)	154 (24.0%)	1443 (23.1%)	46 380 (19.7%)
1-year mortality	66 977 (29.4%)	309 (33.5%)	247 (38.5%)	2306 (37.0%)	69 839 (29.7%)
Mortality during follow-up	160 716 (70.6%)	684 (74.1%)	487 (75.9%)	4658 (74.7%)	166 545 (70.8%)
Revascularisation within 30 days	37 375 (16.4%)	137 (14.8%)	94 (14.6%)	1036 (16.6%)	38 642 (16.4%)
Revascularisation within 90 days	41490 (18.2%)	142 (15.4%)	104 (16.2%)	1126 (18.0%)	42862 (18.2%)
Complete cases (MI admissions up to 2013)	219 161	868	611	5897	226 537
5-year mortality	100 560 (45.9%)	457 (52.6%)	350 (57.3%)	3388 (57.5%)	104 755 (46.2%)
Complete cases (individuals who survived more than 30 days)	182 926	720	488	4796	188 930
Time to further MI	53 376 (29.2%)	205 (28.5%)	139 (28.5%)	1496 (31.2%)	55 216 (29.2%)
Time to further vascular event	65 857 (36.0%)	248 (34.4%)	176 (36.1%)	1845 (38.5%)	68 126 (36.1%)

Table S6: Number of individuals and events per group – sensitivity analysis (depression based on psychiatric hospital admission records only)

Outcome	No mental health admission	Schizophrenia	Bipolar disorder	Depression	Total
Complete cases	230 048	923	642	3111	234 724
30-day mortality	45 249 (19.7%)	203 (22.0%)	154 (24.0%)	663 (21.3%)	46 269 (19.7%)
1-year mortality	68 044 (29.6%)	309 (33.5%)	247 (38.5%)	1033 (33.2%)	69 633 (29.7%)
Mortality during follow-up	162 709 (70.7%)	684 (74.1%)	487 (75.9%)	2259 (72.6%)	166 139 (70.8%)
Revascularisation within 30 days	37 741 (16.4%)	137 (14.8%)	94 (14.6%)	548 (17.6%)	38 520 (16.4%)
Revascularisation within 90 days	41 893 (18.2%)	142 (15.4%)	104 (16.2%)	599 (19.3%)	42 738 (18.2%)
Complete cases (MI admissions up to 2013)	221 553	868	611	2958	225 990
5-year mortality	102 103 (46.1%)	457 (52.6%)	350 (57.3%)	1544 (52.2%)	104 454 (46.2%)
Complete cases (individuals who survived more than 30 days)	184 799	720	488	2448	188 455
Time to further MI	53 970 (29.2%)	205 (28.5%)	139 (28.5%)	756 (30.9%)	55 070 (29.2%)
Time to further vascular event	66 593 (36.0%)	248 (34.4%)	176 (36.1%)	939 (38.4%)	67 956 (36.1%)

Table S7: Sensitivity analysis for models 1 and 2 (depression based on psychiatric hospital admission records only)

For each outcome, this table presents a summary of the results for models 1 and 2, along with a summary of the results of the sensitivity analysis for models 1 and 2. In the sensitivity analysis, depression is only identified using psychiatric hospital admission records (SMR04). Thus fewer people are included in the depression group, and the overall cohort is smaller. The results for schizophrenia and bipolar disorder differ slightly between the main analysis and the sensitivity analysis because the comparison group has changed (some people who were included in the depression group for the main analysis are included in the no mental health admission group for the sensitivity analysis).

Outcome	Model	N	Schizophrenia	Bipolar disorder	Depression
30-day mortality, OR (95% CI)	Model 1	235 310	2.06 (1.74, 2.44)	1.58 (1.30, 1.91)	1.37 (1.29, 1.46)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	2.05 (1.73, 2.43)	1.57 (1.29, 1.90)	1.36 (1.24, 1.49)
	Model 2	235 310	1.95 (1.64, 2.30)	1.53 (1.26, 1.86)	1.31 (1.23, 1.40)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	1.94 (1.63, 2.29)	1.52 (1.25, 1.84)	1.27 (1.16, 1.40)
1-year mortality, OR (95% CI)	Model 1	235 310	2.41 (2.07, 2.81)	1.99 (1.66, 2.37)	1.65 (1.55, 1.75)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	2.40 (2.05, 2.79)	1.97 (1.65, 2.35)	1.54 (1.42, 1.68)
	Model 2	235 310	2.22 (1.91, 2.59)	1.90 (1.59, 2.27)	1.53 (1.45, 1.63)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	2.20 (1.89, 2.56)	1.88 (1.57, 2.25)	1.40 (1.29, 1.52)
5-year mortality, OR (95% CI)	Model 1	226 537 ^a	3.11 (2.67, 3.63)	2.28 (1.89, 2.75)	2.08 (1.96, 2.22)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	225 990 ^a	3.08 (2.64, 3.59)	2.26 (1.87, 2.72)	1.84 (1.69, 2.01)
	Model 2	226 537 ^a	2.75 (2.35, 3.20)	2.15 (1.78, 2.59)	1.82 (1.71, 1.94)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	225 990 ^a	2.70 (2.32, 3.15)	2.12 (1.76, 2.55)	1.55 (1.43, 1.69)
Mortality during follow-up, HR (95% CI)	Model 1	235 310	1.97 (1.82, 2.12)	1.63 (1.50, 1.79)	1.44 (1.40, 1.49)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	1.96 (1.82, 2.11)	1.63 (1.49, 1.78)	1.40 (1.34, 1.46)
	Model 2	235 310	1.82 (1.68, 1.96)	1.55 (1.42, 1.70)	1.35 (1.31, 1.39)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	1.80 (1.67, 1.94)	1.54 (1.41, 1.68)	1.27 (1.22, 1.32)
Time to further MI, HR (95% CI)	Model 1	188 930 ^b	1.50 (1.31, 1.72)	1.38 (1.17, 1.63)	1.45 (1.38, 1.53)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	188 455 ^b	1.50 (1.30, 1.72)	1.38 (1.16, 1.63)	1.38 (1.29, 1.49)
	Model 2	188 930 ^b	1.42 (1.24, 1.63)	1.34 (1.13, 1.58)	1.38 (1.31, 1.45)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	188 455 ^b	1.41 (1.23, 1.62)	1.33 (1.12, 1.57)	1.29 (1.20, 1.39)
Time to further MI or stroke HR (95% CI)	Model 1	188 930 ^b	1.55 (1.37, 1.75)	1.45 (1.25, 1.68)	1.48 (1.41, 1.55)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	188 455 ^b	1.54 (1.36, 1.75)	1.44 (1.24, 1.67)	1.42 (1.33, 1.51)
	Model 2	188 930 ^b	1.46 (1.29, 1.65)	1.40 (1.20, 1.62)	1.40 (1.33, 1.46)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	188 455 ^b	1.45 (1.28, 1.64)	1.39 (1.19, 1.61)	1.31 (1.23, 1.40)

Outcome	Model	N	Schizophrenia	Bipolar disorder	Depression
Revascularisation within 30 days, HR (95% CI)	Model 1	235 310	0.52 (0.44, 0.62)	0.66 (0.54, 0.80)	0.71 (0.67, 0.76)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	0.53 (0.45, 0.62)	0.66 (0.54, 0.81)	0.81 (0.75, 0.88)
	Model 2	235 310	0.57 (0.48, 0.67)	0.69 (0.56, 0.85)	0.78 (0.73, 0.83)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	0.58 (0.49, 0.68)	0.70 (0.57, 0.85)	0.90 (0.82, 0.98)
Revascularisation within 90 days, HR (95% CI)	Model 1	235 310	0.49 (0.42, 0.58)	0.66 (0.54, 0.80)	0.70 (0.66, 0.75)
	Model 1 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	0.49 (0.42, 0.58)	0.66 (0.55, 0.81)	0.81 (0.74, 0.87)
	Model 2	235 310	0.53 (0.45, 0.63)	0.69 (0.57, 0.84)	0.77 (0.73, 0.82)
	Model 2 (depression – SMR04 only)	234 724	0.54 (0.46, 0.63)	0.70 (0.58, 0.85)	0.89 (0.82, 0.97)

Model 1 is adjusted for age at MI, sex and year of MI. Model 2 is adjusted for age at MI, sex, year of MI, history of alcohol use disorder, deprivation, urbanity and health board. In the sensitivity analysis, depression is only identified using mental health hospital admission records (SMR04).

HR=Hazard ratio. OR=Odds ratio.

a Stroke admissions up to 2013 in order to ensure that all individuals have at least 5 years' follow-up.

b Individuals who survived more than 30 days after MI.

Table S8: P-values for analysis of deviance comparing models without each interaction to the model including all three interactions

Outcome	Model	Interaction		
		SMI: age at MI	SMI: year of MI	SMI: sex
30-day mortality	Model 3	<0.0001	0.64	0.19
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	0.0029	0.65	0.59
1-year mortality	Model 3	0.00014	0.18	0.38
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	0.0037	0.58	0.63
5-year mortality	Model 3	0.15	0.59	0.30
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	0.28	0.83	0.24
Mortality during follow-up	Model 3	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.094
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	<0.0001	0.12	0.077
Time to further myocardial infarction	Model 3	0.87	0.16	0.25
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	0.78	0.45	0.27
Time to further vascular event	Model 3	0.31	0.018	0.29
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	0.29	0.29	0.19
Revascularisation within 30 days	Model 3	<0.0001	0.19	0.00031
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	0.00032	0.31	0.00063
Revascularisation within 90 days	Model 3	<0.0001	0.062	<0.0001
	Model 3 (depression - SMR04 only)	0.00017	0.33	0.00012

Figure S2: Odds ratios for 5-year mortality comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition

Sex-specific odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for 5-year mortality following a myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a prior hospital record for each SMI versus no prior record of any mental health condition, 1991 – 2013. Estimates were obtained from a logistic regression model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between SMI and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals.

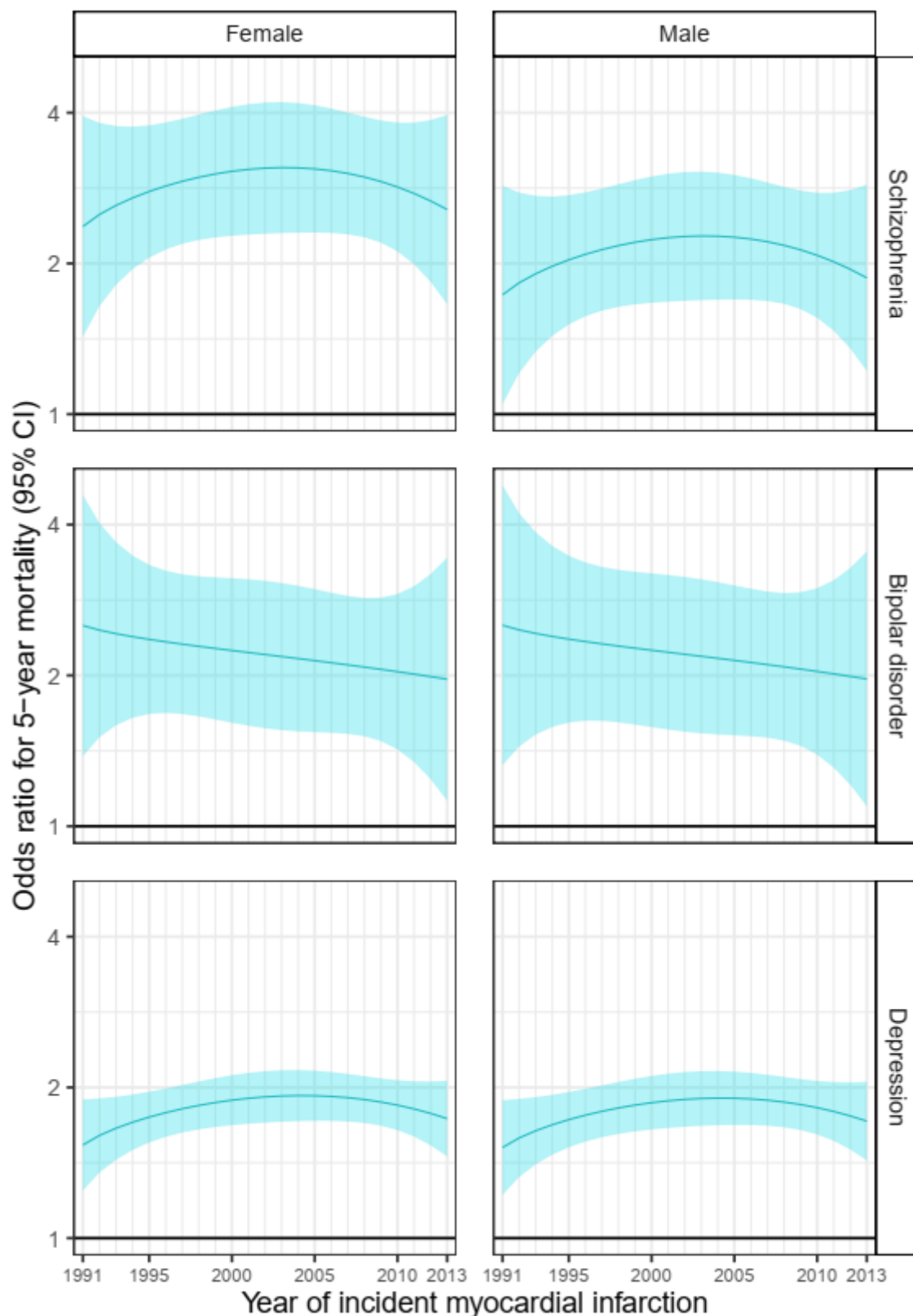


Figure S3: Hazard ratios for mortality during follow-up comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition

Sex-specific hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for mortality during follow-up after a myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a prior hospital record for each SMI versus no prior record of any mental health condition, 1991 – 2014. Estimates were obtained from a Cox proportional hazards model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between mental health condition and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals.

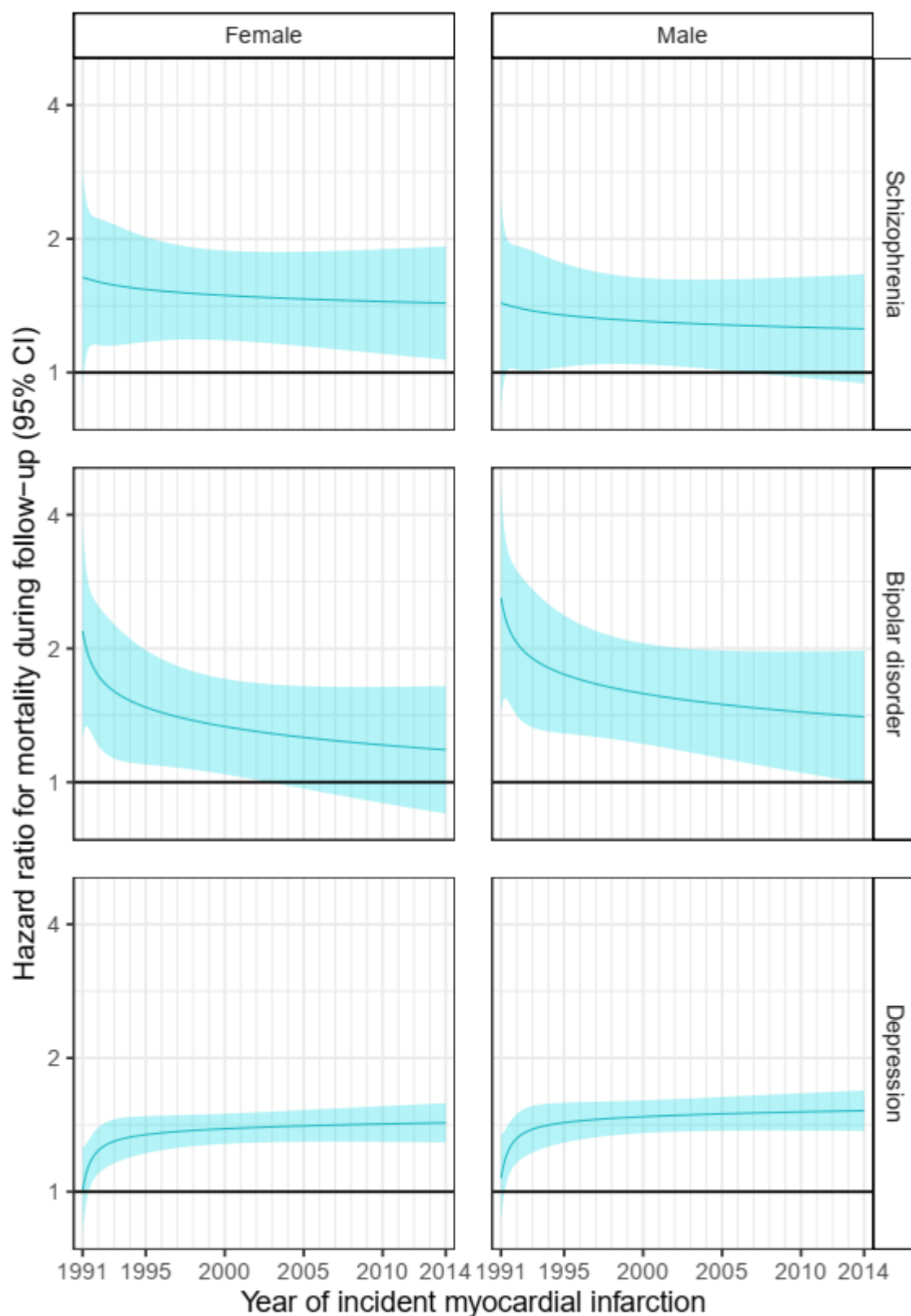


Figure S4: Hazard ratios for time to further myocardial infarction comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition

Sex-specific hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for time to further myocardial infarction following first myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition, 1991 - 2014. Estimates were obtained from a Cox proportional hazards model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between SMI and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals.

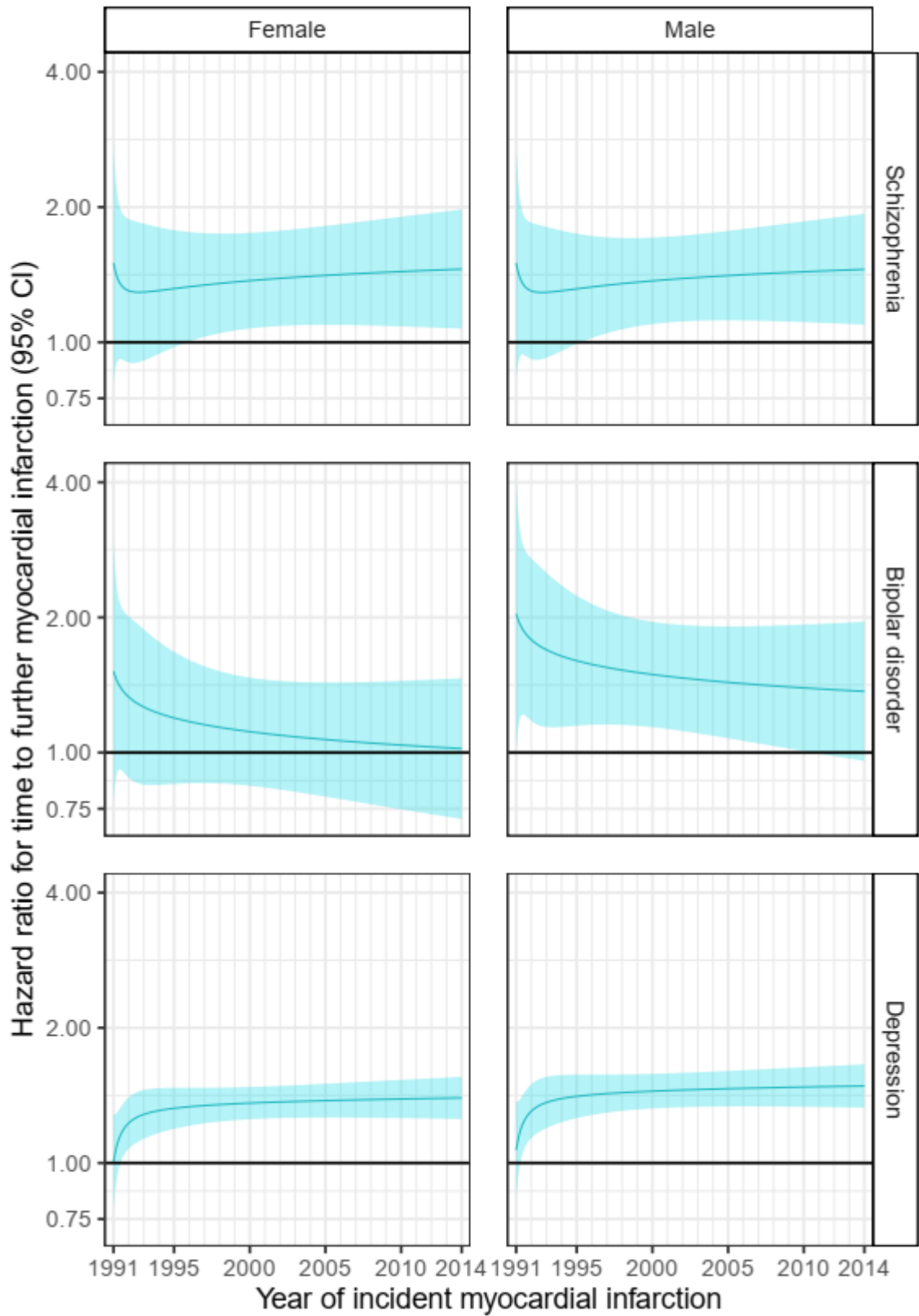


Figure S5: Hazard ratios for time to further vascular event (MI or stroke) comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition

Sex-specific hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for time to further vascular event (MI or stroke) following first myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition, 1991 to 2014. Estimates were obtained from a Cox proportional hazards model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between SMI and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals.

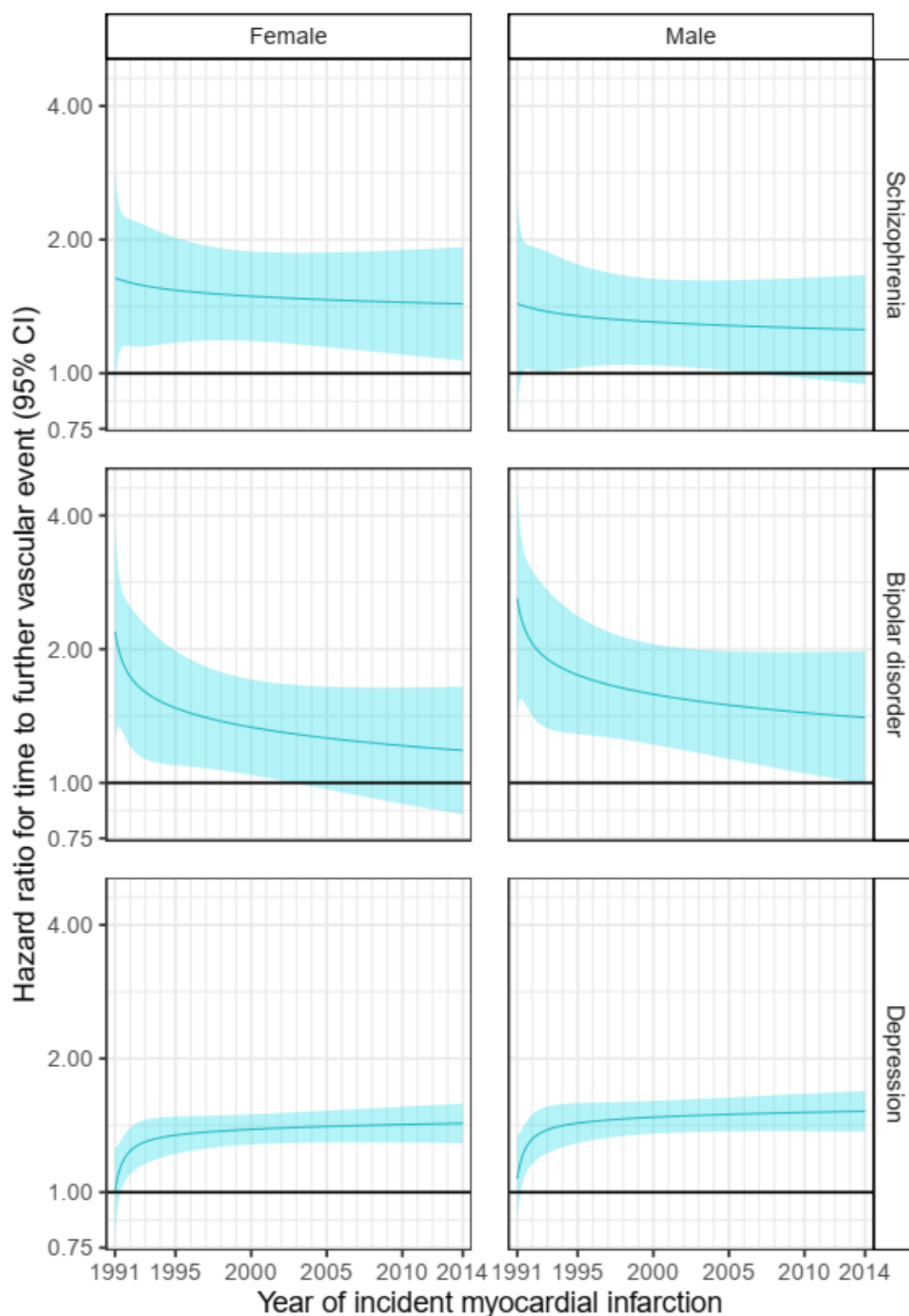


Figure S6: Hazard ratios for revascularisation within 90 days comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition

Sex-specific hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals for revascularisation within 90 days following a myocardial infarction, among 70-year olds, comparing people with a hospital record for each SMI versus no record of any mental health condition, 1991 - 2014. Estimates were obtained from a Cox proportional hazards model adjusting for age at MI, year of MI, sex, deprivation, urbanity, health board and history of an alcohol use disorder, and including interactions between SMI and each of age at MI, year of MI and sex. Shading represents 95% confidence intervals.

